

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 12, 1911

NUMBER 6

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of
Old Mills
a Specialty

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WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

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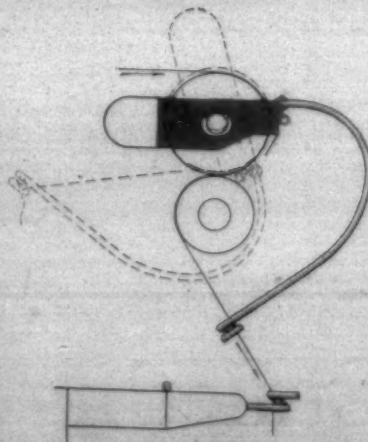
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The decline in the price of cotton has brought hope to the manufacturer and every one but the extreme pessimist now expects a return of prosperity.

A record-breaking crop is assured and in spite of the efforts of the speculators to create a scare, the mills are confident that they will obtain raw material at a reasonable price.

Conditions are remarkably similar to those that existed in 1905, and we all remember the prosperity of 1906 and 1907.

During the last three years mills have been forced to economize and their stocks of supplies have been reduced to the lowest possible point.

With a return of prosperity the cotton mills must enter the market for supplies and machinery.

The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

Southern
Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Tariff Position of Lewis W. Parker

A short time ago the Daily Record of Columbia, S. C., made editorial mention of Lewis W. Parker in connection with the tariff on cotton goods and in answer Mr. Parker recently sent them the following letter:

Parker Cotton Mills Company,
Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 3, 1911.

Mr. James A. Hoyt, Editor,
The Daily Record,
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of recent date, in which you call my attention to an editorial appearing in The Daily Record of August 7, 1911, pointing out editorially that whilst I had been appointed by President Smyth on a committee of fifteen of the American Cotton Manufacturer's association, on matters pertaining to the tariff, that my name, does not appear amongst the signatures of members of the committee on petition presented to the ways and means committee urging that no reduction be made in the tariff on cotton goods.

I was out of the state at the time of the editorial referred to, and my attention had not been called to it until your recent letter. However, I beg to say that I could not agree with other members of the committee in their position on this subject, and therefore declined to sign the memorial presented to the ways and means committee and resigned from the committee.

I enclose you a copy of letter written to the chairman of the committee defining generally my views on the subject.

I cannot at this time give you at length as requested my views upon this legislation. I can only say that I believe it would have been to the interest of the cotton mill industry for there to have been a reasonable reduction in the tariff now existing which in many cases is prohibitory of imports. At the annual meeting of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers two years ago it refused to give endorsement to the policy of protection, but, on the contrary distinctly put itself on record as favoring such duties as whilst beneficial to the cotton mill industry, were in accord with the policy of tariff for revenue. I can but feel, therefore, that the committee ap-

pointed by the president of the association, who has for a long time been committed to the policy of protection, is not representative of the views of a majority of the members of the association, and I hope that the association at its next annual meeting will so evidence.

Very truly,
Lewis W. Parker.

Mr. Parker's Protest.

Greenville, S. C., June 12, 1911.

Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., Chairman, Tariff Committee, Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Mr. Miller: I have just returned to the office this morning after several days' absence and find your letter of June 9, enclosing copy of brief submitted to Hon. O. W. Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee.

I regret I must return to you the copy of the brief, sent to me for signature unsigned, as I cannot agree with the committee who subscribed thereto, for the following reasons:

(1) In my judgment, a policy of inaction, as proposed by the committee, is not in line with what the people of the United States in the election of a Democratic house of representatives have demanded; and I believe that it is necessary that the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, in response to this demand of the people, should take some action, looking to a reasonable reduction of the tariff on cotton goods as well as in other schedules.

(2) Furthermore, I believe it would have been a matter of good policy on the part of the manufacturers to have recognized the demand existing for reasonable reductions of the tariff, and the demand existing, in my judgment, for policies indicating determination to make such reasonable reductions. In my judgment it would have been the part of wisdom on the part of the manufacturers generally, recognizing such a demand, to have rendered every assistance to the ways and means committee, so that a policy of reduction might have been put into effect in a conservative manner, rather than risk the effect of delay, in which possibly there will later be necessary more extreme action, which would in my judgment, be unfortunate. In my opinion it would be the part of wisdom today

on the part of the manufacturers not only to assent to a reasonable reduction along the whole line but to render every assistance to the ways and means committee, so that reduction may be made with a knowledge of their effect, rather than that manufacturers should pursue the policy of inaction or "standpat-ism."

(3) I cannot assent to the suggestions of inaction proposed by your committee to the ways and means committee for the further reason that at the request of what I understood to be a committee of the Arkwright club, and, as I had understood, with the concurrence of the committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, I have already made representations to Mr. Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, in which I urged a policy of conservative reduction not only in the cotton goods schedule but in other schedules. If I, therefore, at this date subscribe to the brief submitted by your committee, I should be completely reversing myself in the matter of representations made to Mr. Underwood.

I regret very much that it is not practicable for me to be present at the meeting of the joint committees of manufacturers on June 6, but as I have already explained to you this meeting was called on a date when it was impossible for me to be present. It is my sincere desire to act in co-operation with my brother manufacturers, and I am always inclined to a compromise of views. In the present instance the joint committee has asserted a view which is in no wise a compromise and which in no sense recognizes the views of others, like myself.

Under such circumstances I regret that I cannot act in harmony with the committee, and as the committee has already taken action that is not in accord with my own views, I feel that there is nothing for me to do but resign from the committee. I have therefore this day forwarded to Capt. E. A. Smyth president of the American Cotton Manufacturers association, my resignation as a member of the committee on tariff legislation, and beg to enclose a copy thereof to you.

In order that Hon. W. O. Underwood, to whom I have made representations, shall not be under any misunderstanding as to my own po-

sition in this matter, I am taking the liberty of sending to him a copy of this letter.

Had I time, I think I could demonstrate many errors and inconsistencies in the brief submitted by the committee of manufacturers to Mr. Underwood, but at the moment I cannot write at greater length.

I am interested in noting the complete change of position made by the committees from the Arkwright club and the National Association of Manufacturers, which change I take to be consequent upon the knowledge that it is improbable at the present time that any legislation affecting the tariff can be passed. In my view this is most unfortunate, for I believe that a failure to have facilitated a reasonable reduction in the tariff will lead to an uncertainty and dullness of business for many months to come.

Very truly,
Lewis W. Parker.

Dyeing Light Shades on Hosiery.

For very delicate tints or light shades on hosiery the bleached material is thoroughly cleansed by ample rinsing after bleaching, and the goods dyed over a winch in an ordinary kettle.

By far the principle colors used in dyeing hosiery are the direct dyeing or diamine colors which go on the cotton without previous treatment, but which, for special purposes, are capable of after treatment with metallic salts, thereby greatly increasing their light and wash resisting properties.

For very light shades dye with
5 to 1 per cent. Soda Ash.
0.5 to 1 per cent. Soap.

For fuller shades, prepare the dye bath with

3 per cent. Phosphate of Soda.
volume of liquor, and work at about 175 degrees F.

Medium and dark shades are dyed in a bath prepared with

to 20 per cent. Common Salt.

1 to 2 or cent. Soda Ash.

Boil for 3-4 to 1 hour in a short bath, and if possible heat the bath with indirect steam. After dyeing work well and finish.

Shading should seldom be required if a preliminary test is made, but should it be required to bring up a tone, the goods being dyed should be lifted from the dye bath.—Textile World Record.

Testing of Cloth

Williams Meyers before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

IN dealing with a subject of this kind one must first decide upon the nature of the tests to which the cloths should be subjected, consider the means usually employed, discuss whether they are the best or the most desirable, and, if not, suggest others, and finally, the results of tests should be given, with the conclusions to be drawn from them.

The term testing should be employed in a broad sense and made to include such items as the determination of the ends and picks per inch, the width and length, the shrinkage and regain, counts of yarns, comparison of cloths of the strength of the cloth in various widths and lengths, tested by different machines, fixing of a ratio between the thread and cloth strengths, wearing qualities, porosity, and moisture absorbing and retaining properties.

It is a very common plan in the cotton trade to count the threads per one-fourth of an inch, but as the error is likely to be much greater in the one-fourth of an inch count than in the one inch count, it is always best to count the threads per one inch at least.

There are many types of instruments used for counting, all of which, however, include some kind of magnifying glass suitably mounted in a frame. In some cases the base of the frame has a square or other rectangular opening which may be one inch or any other measure; in some of the older forms the glass is mounted on a tripod and the operator uses a pointed gauge of the size required. This is a good plan as there are no shadows cast by the frame work, and the operator can move the glass over the cloth to get the best view without moving the gauge. The pointed gauge is also very useful in fabrics with high number of threads per inch, as a portion can be pricked off and the threads pulled out and counted. Another very good form is the traversing glass, which is provided with a magnifying glass and a pointer mounted on a traversing screw. English measures are carefully engraved on a bevelled plate placed immediately under the pointer, and on the other side various Continental measures are similarly engraved. Whatever kind of instrument may be used it is very important that the counting should be quite fair and accurate, that is to say, in counting a cloth, the thread and space should be included otherwise the results cannot be satisfactory. In 1904, W. F. Sadler patented an appliance for examining cloth. He enclosed an incandescent light inside a box, with a ground glass top, the cloth being put on the glass and examined by light passing through.

It has been generally thought that the threads nearest the selvage are closer than those near the middle, but from observations which have been recently made it would appear not to be so.

The width of the cloth is affected by the way in which it is woven, and however carefully calculations may be made to determine how many ends must be put into a certain count of reed to produce a cloth of a given width, a careless or indifferent weaver may easily upset all the calculations, by at one time weaving the warp too slack and thus letting the width go out, and at another weaving too tight and thus wending the weft more and making the cloth too narrow.

This irregular weaving also affects the number of ends per inch in the woven cloth, slack weaving will give fewer and tight weaving more per inch than normal.

In America this question of varying width has been dealt with by an agreement between three important associations representing two groups of manufacturers, and one group of merchants, the clause in the agreement dealing with the matter reads as follows:

"Width. The width shall not vary anywhere by more than 3-8 of an inch below the stipulated width nor more than 5-8 of an inch above. The width shall not be uniformly less than the stipulated width, but must, in a majority of places in each piece, be equal to or greater than the stipulated width. Goods shall be measured at right angles to the selvages, when laid upon a flat horizontal surface and smoothed out by hand, but not stretched."

The latter portion of the clause suggests how the cloth may be fairly measured, the only point of difficulty being to determine when the material is absolutely flat and not stretched. In order to have measurements made under equal conditions, it is suggested that when cloths are being measured in cases of dispute, that each sample shall have enough tension put on it to make it quite straight and flat and that every sample shall be subjected to the same tension and under the same conditions.

An apparatus constructed on the lines shown would probably fulfill the conditions laid down.

An angular plate 1 is screwed to the table, and another similar plate is mounted on a carriage sliding in a slot in the table, and from which a weighted stalk is suspended. A series of fine steel pins A serve to hold the cloth in position, the vertical portion of the plate keeping it square, the other selvage is pressed on the pins B and placed square against the vertical pins 2, weight sufficient to straighten the cloth is now hung on the stalk, and the distance from 1 to 2 is measured. Light weights may be used for light cloths and heavier weights for heavier cloths.

The usual methods of measuring the length of cloth are by hooking and plaiting, the latter plan being now the most common. The older forms of plaiting machines laid the

cloth in plaits forming the arc of a circle, but in the more modern machines a horizontal or concave motion is given to one plaiter, and the plaits are laid either quite flat or concave. Any size of plait can be measured according to the requirements of the customer or the market. In order to test the accuracy of the plaiting, a measure is laid into the plaits and the exact size is thus obtained. Tension is put on the cloth as it passes to the plaiter, and Lester suggests a special tensioning device, but it would not appear that it is possible to materially alter the length of a piece by putting tension on it during plaiting, particularly if the piece is allowed to stand for a little while before the yard stick is put into the plaits.

It is very desirable in the examination or testing of a piece of cloth that the percentages of uptake of the warp and weft, which have taken place during weaving should be recorded, as upon a correct estimate of these the reed to be used and the warp length are based, they are also important items in the quantities calculations. The number of ends per inch may vary to some slight extent at different places in the width of the cloth and in different piece woven to the same particulars, but if the regain is correctly estimated, the calculated reed to be used will be the same, unless a special reed has been used in weaving the cloth. These reeds are sometimes made a little coarser for three or four inches near the selvage, but it does not appear that the gain is worth the trouble.

The two terms shrinkage and regain are often used synonymously, but the correct definition of shrinkage is the amount of loss in width or length due to the interlacing of the threads of warp and weft. Thus if a warp which stands 3 inches in the reed becomes 28.5 inches of cloth on the table it has shrunk five per cent, because $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, the difference, equals 5 per cent. of 3 inches. The term regain has reference to the amount to be added to the cloth width to give the reed width, thus taking a cloth 28.5 inches on the table the regain necessary to give 30 inches of yarn, the reed width would be 30 minus 28.5 equals 1.5 inches and 1.5 divided by 28.5 equals 1-19, thus 1-19 of 28.5 inches must be added to 28.5 inches to give the requisite reed width, this equals about 5.26 per cent. The explanation of this is that if the shrinkage is 5 per cent. or 5-100 the regain will be 5-95 or 1-19.

The following method of ascertaining the regain is used by a number of cloth analysts. Correctly measure off a convenient length, say 5 inches or 10 inches and cut the cloth at the marks, take out a few threads, straighten without stretching them and re-measure,

and from the difference between this length and the length in the cloth, calculate regain percentage thus: assume 5 inches in cloth, 5.4 inches out of cloth, then $5 : 0.4 :: 100 : 8$, equals 8 per cent. regain, which is taken off the width or length, and added to the width or length. A rule divided into tenths is very useful when 5 inches or 10 inches is taken, as for 5 inches each tenth equals 2 per cent., and for 10 inches each tenth equals 1 per cent. Other measures can be dealt with in precisely the same manner. Ten centimeters is a very convenient measure as each millimeter of extension from the length in the cloth equals one per cent. The application of the regain percentage is as follows:—Suppose a cloth has 72 ends per inch and the regain is 7.5 per cent., then (72 times 100) divided by 107.5 equals 66.95 or 67 reeds.

This is a most important matter as a variation from standard or stipulated count is the cause of many disputes between manufacturers and merchants. It has already been shown in a former paper read before this association that the count of yarn as tested in fairly large quantities differs very materially, so that when only a small quantity is available still greater differences may be expected, hence the difficulty of stating the count with a desirable degree of accuracy. The following table shows the variations which were observed when lengths of four yards of yarn were weighed.

	Warp	Weft	
Highest	28.73	27.32	Highest
	28.49	24.69	
	28.73	24.69	
	28.49	22.98	Lowest
	27.77	22.98	
	28.49	25.44	
Lowest	26.88	25.83	
	28.73	25.25	
Highest	28.73	27.32	Highest

As regards the apparatus to be used, it is quite certain that the chemical balance is the best for weighing, and it should be sensitive to 0.01 grain. Two methods may be employed, first by fixing a weight unit, say 1, 2 or 5 grains, and then calculating the proper length unit for each of these, thus:

Three templates are cut to the lengths calculated in the following manner:

Calculations for Sizes of Templates.

1 grain (840 times 36 divided by 7,000) equals 4.32 inches.
2 grains (840 times 36 divided by 3,500) equals 8.64 inches.
5 grains (840 times 36 divided by 1,400) equals 21.6 inches.

The threads are taken from the cloth, straightened and cut exactly to the length required, and the number of threads that balance the weight indicates the count. This is, of course, the principle upon which the count system is based, namely, length unites per weight unit equals the count; it is also the principle of the Staub balance.

The second plan is to take out a given length of yarn, according to

the size of sample available, weigh the material very carefully and calculate the count. Any convenient number of yards may be taken for this kind of testing, and tables and diagrams can be made to facilitate the work of calculating the count. For example, if three yards be taken as a suitable length, a table can be made showing the count of a yarn, three yards of which is a certain weight, thus, moving by 0.01 grain, the formula and table would read:

Formula for any length of yarn, Length taken plus 7,000 divided by 840 plus weights in grains equals the count.

3 yds. weighing 0.50 grains equals 58.00 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.51 grains equals 49.01 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.42 grains equals 48.07 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.53 grains equals 47.17 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.54 grains equals 46.30 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.55 grains equals 45.45 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.56 grains equals 44.64 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.57 grains equals 43.86 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.58 grains equals 43.10 count.

3 yds. weighing 0.59 grains equals 42.37 count.

It is important that there should be some means of ascertaining the correct count of yarn from a sample, the warp of which has been sized. The following is the method commonly employed. The yarn is taken from the cloth and is first carefully weighed and the count ascertained, then it is washed with a little soap and water, rinsed in clean water, boiled in soap and water, rinsed in clean water, boiled in 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid for about ten to fifteen minutes, taken out quickly and washed in clean water until the water ceases to give the starch reaction with iodine. The material is now carefully dried and weighed and the count calculated in the ordinary way. The second weighing will show what loss has resulted from the treatment, and this must be calculated to a percentage. Suppose, for example, that before treatment the sample weighed ten grains and the count was 40's, and after treatment it weighed five grains, the total loss would be 50 per cent.; but it is well known that along with the size and other impurities there is carried away a certain amount of fibre for which allowance must be made, for this loss, 2 per cent. will be taken, so that the actual loss in size would be 48 per cent.

Considering the enormous amount of cloth which is woven, it is surprising what a small proportion of it is tested for strength, although the results of such tests might be made the basis upon which manufacturers could build new cloths. Judging, however, from the numerous inquiries we have had, of late, and the number of machines being made it would appear as though more interest was being taken in this department of testing. For a long time past all cloth used in Gov-

ernment clothing factories has had to pass certain strength tests, and consequently all manufacturers engaged in this trade have had to work to these tests. Recently, a good deal of interest has been taken in the manufacture of fabrics for aeroplanes and some exceedingly fine examples of cloth have been made for this purpose, all having to pass a fairly severe strength test.

There are a number of machines on the market for testing the tensile strength of woven fabrics, and they may be divided into two groups, namely, the horizontal type and the vertical type; whilst experiments being made with machines for breaking cloth by impact, but they are only in the experimental stage at present. In the first group the most important machines are the following: Goodbrand & Co.'s, Grandage & Smith's, Jauner's of Dresden, and the one used in the Dresden Polytechnic. In the second group are the following machines: Ollivier & Co.'s of Paris, Schopper's of Leipzig, Smith's of Bradford, Tarnagrocki's of Essen, and Baer's of Zurich.

It is proposed to institute a comparison between the strength of the single threads and the strength of the woven cloth made from the threads, so that a manufacturer may know what strength of yarn to use in order to obtain a certain result.

It is usual to test the strength of a sample 6 inches wide, but it is probable that better results can be obtained from narrower samples, and it is considered satisfactory in determining the strength of a cloth one metre wide, to test ten centimetres and multiply the result by ten.

Probably many more tests than are recorded here will have to be made before this point is settled with any degree of accuracy.

With a view to getting some reliable data of comparison between the yarn before weaving and the same yarn woven into the cloth, under various conditions a series of tests have been made and others are in progress, it being quite evident that a large number of tests must be made before anything of a reliable nature can be evolved.

The tests were carried out in the following manner: Lengths of plain cloth were woven according to particulars supplied, and which are given in the appended table of results; a length of yarn was then drawn down so that the material in the condition before weaving might be tested.

Single thread tests were made of the unwoven yarn, then threads were taken from the various qualities of cloth and similarly tested, so that a comparison could be made to show the effect of weaving. Samples of cloth 3 inches wide were now tested and the breaks recorded, the number of ends in the width being carefully counted, and an average of the ends taken from the whole of the samples in each quality.

From these figures it would appear that qualities 1, 2, 4, show an increase of about 33 per cent., and that if more picks had been put in qualities 3 and 5 a better balancing

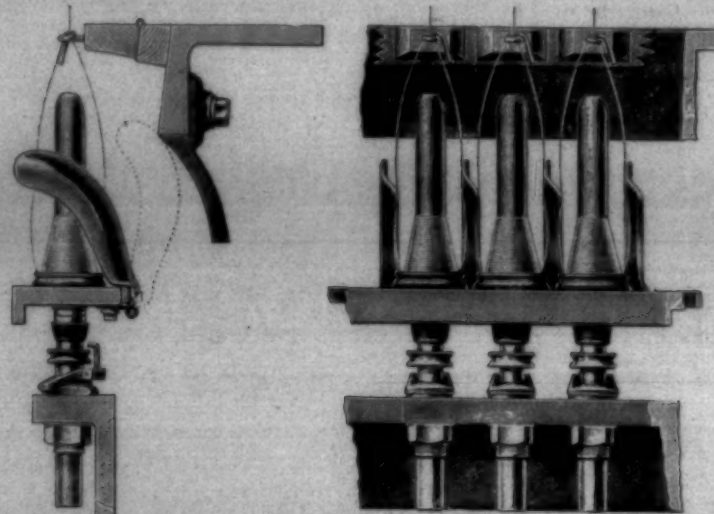
(Continued on Page 18).

Fingerspace Separator

Applied to modern textile machinery are a number of small auxiliary parts, which, although not absolutely necessary for the production of yarn or cloth, are still highly essential to the efficient operation of the various machines. Among these we may safely place that small but important device on a ring frame known as a separator, or sometimes called an anti-balloon. It is fairly common knowledge that in the spinning of yarn upon a ring frame the thread after

leave the remaining space on the concave side available for the finger, which is at the same time shielded from contact with the adjacent thread.

The separators are made of electro-plated sheet steel, and consequently they remain clean, it being impossible for the fibres to adhere to them. The separators are comparatively light, and are fixed on a bar hinged to the ring rail so that they can be turned out of the way for doffing. The arrangement



it passes the guide-eye and between that point and the traveller tends to fly outwards and forms what is commonly known as a balloon. Where this ballooning is excessive adjacent threads come in contact with or lash against one another, with the result both ends, and generally others, become broken down. To prevent the threads lashing against one another, separators are now commonly employed, and have become indispensable to the proper operation of a ring frame.

The main object of the new device is to afford a greater fingering facility when piecing and doffing, retaining at the same time all the useful qualities of a successful separator, namely, the relief of the yarn at the nip of the leather-covered delivery rollers, giving greater compression to the winding, the possibility of increased spindle speed, and the arrangement of a maximum number of spindles in a minimum of space.

The illustrations show that the "Fingerspace" separators are in the form of shields shaped so as to present surfaces of varying height to control the balloon. One separator bears against the upper portion of the balloon, and the next separator operates on the lower portion of the same balloon, whereas in the old type any two separators operated on one and the same part of the balloon. The improved bearing of the separator against the thread is shown clearly.

More finger space is provided, as can be seen from the illustrations. The maximum amount of space is obtained for the lower portion of the separator on its convex side, so that it can practically be almost touching the full bobbin and yet

be similar to that adopted in connection with the "Excelsior" type, so that the latter can be readily replaced with the new "Fingerspace" separator if desired. The makers have considerable faith in the advantages of the new invention—which, by the way, is patented in Great Britain and in the principal foreign cotton-spinning countries—and are prepared, in the case of "Home" mills, to supply a complete set of separators for a ring frame for a month on trial.—Textile Recorder.

"What's your dog's name little boy?"
"Ginger."
"Does he bite?"
"No, snaps."

Little Willie, being a city boy, had never seen a cow. While on a visit to his grandmother he walked out across the fields with his cousin John. A cow was grazing there, and Willie's curiosity was greatly excited.

"Oh, Cousin John, what is that?" he asked.

"Why, that is only a cow," John replied.

"And what are those things on her head?"

"Horns," answered John.

Before they had gone far the cow mooed long and loud.

Willie was astounded. Looking back, he demanded, in a very fever of interest:

"Which horn did she blow?"—Everybody.

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Ciba Yellow	Ciba Green	Ciba Grey
Synthetic Indigo		

All kinds of Sulphur Direct and Basic Colors for Cotton.

Zinc Dust, Bi-Sulphite of Soda, Sodium

Sulfide, Caustic Soda.

All kinds Sizing and Finishing Materials, Potato
Starch, Dextrine, etc.

The Bleaching Question

IN dyeing the results are classified as fast and fugitive colors and much stress is laid on the evenness and penetration of the color, but as a rule bleaching is regarded in a more or less haphazard way and as long as a white is obtained no further comments are made. It is however, an undisputed fact that there are fast and fugitive bleachings, even and uneven, penetrated and superficial, in fact every phase of dyeing has its corresponding condition in bleaching although the general public and unfortunately the bleacher himself generally remains in ignorance of the facts.

Bleaching par excellence is accomplished by keeping goods damp while exposed to the action of direct sunlight. It is claimed that the chemical or photographic action of the sun's rays decompose the water and liberates oxygen in either the nascent (just born) condition or as Ozone, an especially active form of Oxygen. It is a well known fact that goods bleached by this natural method lose nothing in strength or feel and that the results are permanent in other words it is a safe, fast bleach.

While admitting the superiority of this natural method the expense and labor attached to its operation made it necessary for some quicker methods to be devised in order to handle the output of even a moderately sized mill and the laundries were forced to adopt similar methods in order to economize time and so as not to be dependent on weather conditions.

Chloride of Lime or Calcium Hypochlorite is most in favor for vegetable fibres. According to the chemical theory of the process it is really Oxygen set free by the decomposition of the water which does the work, but at the same time there are acid products and chlorine compounds set free which undergo many changes before the work is done. In the meantime there have been formed products which alter the nature of the cellulose itself and when the bleach is complete we have a white cellulose fibre coated with oxycellulose which is deficient in strength and has a tendency to turn brown when kept in the dark. The presence of oxycellulose may be shown on bleached cotton by immersing a sample in a weak solution of a basic dyestuff, such as Fuchsin, pure cellulose remains unstained after rinsing but oxycellulose becomes dyed. This test cannot be applied to linen because linen or flax will dye with a basic color under any condition. The appearance of the dyed oxycellulose will also show how unevenly the bleaching action has taken place although the pure white goods have a uniform appearance.

The old method of bleaching which is fortunately fast going out of use is the Sulphur bleach. Damp goods or warm are subjected to the action of the Sulphurous acid gas from burning Sulphur or else are bleached in the wet way by treatment in a bath containing Sodium Bisulphite and acid. In this case

the action is not one of oxidation but one of reduction.

It takes only a short time for the yellow color to return and the nature of the wool or silk is so modified that any dyer can tell by the way his colors work on it that such a treatment has been applied. There are mills and job dyehouses who do not hesitate to use the Sulphur bleach on union goods although time changes the Sulphurous to Sulphuric Acid and weakens the cotton.

Then there is the Permanganate bleach—fibres of all classes are first treated with an acid solution of Potassium Permanganate then decolorized by means of Sodium Bisulphite. This bleach is an oxidizing one but produces probably more oxycellulose than the Chloride of Lime method. The Permanganate bleach is not yet firmly established and is little known outside the laboratories.

There remains one thoroughly practical method for all fibres and unions, viz., Peroxide bleach. Whether the prepared Hydrogen Peroxide is used or whether it is made as needed from Sodium Peroxide makes no difference except that the use of Sodium Peroxide lessens the cost and is easier carried in stock. The Peroxide bleach more closely resembles the natural sun bleach in every way than any of the other chemical methods. It is positively without any tendering action on the fibres whether they be cotton, linen, wool or silk. The white produced is an even well penetrated white free from any oxycellulose and is fast that it will remain white and not turn yellow with age.

The greatest objection to Peroxide bleaching is its greater cost but against this we must consider its much greater advantages. A dyer would expect to receive more pay for dyeing fast black that did not tender the goods than he would for a fugitive black that did tender them so why should he not get more for a fast bleach. Let those who count the cost of Peroxide bleaching compare it with the cost of dyeing a fancy color on the same goods and the expense will not seem so formidable.

Another suggestion in connection with a fast bleach is that the bleacher should use a fast blueing such as Indanthrene instead of any hit or miss blue he may have. There are fast blueings for bleachers on the market and while a bit more expensive the use of the few grains necessary will not affect his total cost enough to be considered.

There is really no satisfactory way to bleach unions, except with Peroxides and as for laundries, the trifling amount of bleaching they require for their work could be done by some peroxide preparation at a trifling cost and as soon as the customers saw that they did not weaken the fabrics as of old, many more garments would be sent to them, that are now done at home. Any manufacturer who will consider this question as to which bleach shall be used and balance the slight extra expense of Peroxide

Napping

THIS is a very important and difficult operation and requires a degree of expertness obtained only by much practical knowledge and experience. It is one of the many processes about which a textile writer is baffled to find language sufficiently simple to convey his meaning. It is easier to perform the operation than to describe it intelligently, unless thoroughly acquainted with the details. To know when too much or too little napping or teasing has been done or whether another cut or passage would have loosened the warp more perfectly, is a sort of instinct, as it were, obtained by long practice, and is rendered a very vexed question if the cloth happens to be wet. If there is not sufficient nap the cloth, when dry, has a hungry look where the nap is pressed down by hand, because the bottom felt remains unloosened. The best operators loosen all down to the nearest limit of the bare material or intersections of warp and weft. If this can be thoroughly performed without disturbing the foundations, then the acme of roughening up is completed and a beautiful, smooth, fur-like surface is the result.

The nap not only gives a sensation of warmth to a fabric, but it also gives a good feel and adds to the pleasing aspect of the material when submitted for sale. The raising machine, with its rollers covered by card wire, will always give a uniform surface, and the speed can be varied and the direction of the nap altered at any time, and the raising from the foundation of the fabric can be very effectually accomplished. This is one of the main objects in napping. The stiff brush has a different effect. The nap may be well worked up, which is questionable, but it is not particularly useful in making a fabric prepossessing.

Much napping will give a soft feel, but at the expense of a very streaky and undecided appearance. Too little gives a coarse, untidy look, rough and wanting in expression, as it were. The fashion, some few years ago, demanded a streaky look in the cloth and the napper, therefore, had to dig into the bottom strata, and of course the consequences was that this class of goods became, with little wear, threadbare. The main points that the operators take into consideration are the nature of the fibre, the grist of yarn in the fibre and its weave, the order given him for particular finish required and the weight. If the goods are fabricated with wool of a superior quality, it goes without saying that a greater amount of napping can be effected than with an inferior fibre, and the quality of the material affects the felting. The better it is the more dense will be the felting, so that the greater becomes the capacity of raising the fibres. Many wools, though perhaps not of the first brand, are more inclined to felt than others. Without going into the value of all the varieties used, both home and foreign, we may allude to the fact gained by much experience,

that nearly all the wools from Australia are most difficult to contend with by the inexperienced finisher, as a great amount of napping is required to produce anything like a smooth surface. For one thing, while the operation is going on, all appears correct; there is a fine, agreeable, soft handle, but when dry it becomes more dense, so that the operator can scarcely say whether he has actually had the same piece of cloth under his manipulation. Some wool fibres swell and thus increase the difficulty of napping. The fabric may require napping over again after being set aside for some time, and it is not an uncommon occurrence to find it requiring another operation, especially if laid by in a wet condition.

Then the size of the yarns composing the fabric is a factor that enters into the calculation of an expert. He is aware at a glance that the more threads of a warp in a piece of cloth the more work will be required before he can loosen the matted intersection of the warp and weft, and should it be a plain weave, his difficulties increase; in fact, the nature of the weave has considerable influence on the operation of napping. It can easily be understood that there must be considerable difference in loosening the locked up fibres in a plain weave, where alternate threads in warp and weft are interlaced, and in another type of weave, where the binding does not occur, perhaps, for a distance, floating over two, three or up to more warp and weft threads, so that a finisher must be a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He has no text book, no textile school, to furnish him with information, but has to depend more or less on his own judgment and on traditions, and though he may not be an educated man, it can safely be said that he is, without a doubt, a man of intelligence and ability. Fabrics with the weft mainly on the surface require careful treatment and less napping than a warp surface, such as ratio, etc. To admit of good napping, so that a cloth shall have a good appearance, it ought to be made of materials sufficiently strong to comply with reasonable demands.—Fibre & Fabric.

Wilton Lackaye, the actor, was billed to appear in a New England town where De Wolf Hopper had played the season before.

Introducing himself to the Yankee proprietor of the hotel, he said: "My name is Lackaye. I am a friend of Mr. De Wolf Hopper, who stopped with you some time ago, and I should like the very best accommodations you can give me."

Without making any reply, the landlord turned, took a key from the rack, and tossed it on the counter in front of his guest.

"Are you sure this is the best you have?" inquired Lackaye. The landlord peered at him over the rims of his spectacles, and merely nodded.

"I am Wilton Lackaye," repeated the actor. "I am playing at your

A. H. Washburn, President

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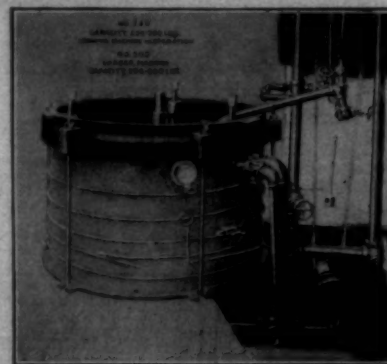
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theatre here tonight." Again the landlord nodded.

"I am an intimate friend of Mr. Hopper persisted Lackaye. "He said for me to be sure and mention it when I saw you."

Another nod from the landlord, and Lackaye continued, half-heartedly: "Mr. Hopper recommended your hotel—"

"Well—" drawled the Yankee, "what d'ye want me t' do—kiss you?"—Everybody.

A certain haunted house down in Georgia was held in terror by all the negroes in the vicinity, except Sam, who bravely declared that for two dollars he would sleep there all night. A purse was raised, and Sam was told to carry out his end of the bargain and to call in the morning for his money. When morning came, no trace could be found of Sam; the house contained nothing but evidences of a hurried

departure. A search party was organized, but without result.

Finally, four days later, Sam, covered with mud, came slowly walking down the road.

"Hi, dere, nigger!" yelled a bystander. "Where's you been de las' fo' days?"

To which Sam curtly responded: "Ah's been comin' back."—Everybody.

Little Ikey, on the sidewalk in front of his home, with one foot extended, was strenuously endeavoring to defend himself from the blows of several little ruffians who were "beating him up." His lusty cries and yells brought his father's head to the window.

"Come queek, Ikey, into de house. Run away from de bad boys queek."

"I can't, fader, I can't!"

"Queek, I say, into de house."

"I can't, fader, I can't, I say. I got my foot on a nigger."—Everybody.

Cost of Mill Power

ECONOMIC consideration of the operation and management of a textile plant appeal to every manufacturer today for the very simple reason that profits may be cut off entirely through lack of efficiency in any one of several departments. In the generation of power for driving the machinery and heating and lighting the plant there may be all the difference in the world between efficient and inefficient operation. Where water power can be depended upon entirely for the operation of the mill there is less need to study data carefully, but how few plants are so fortunately situated that auxiliary steam power is not required to carry on the season's work. Many mills starting in a small way with waterpower have soon outgrown their early surroundings, and with the increased enlargement there has come the demand for steam power.

The rise in the price of coal in recent years has therefore imposed upon every mill owner the necessity of studying the most economical ways of utilizing power. Many users who previously burned large coal have found some relief in the use of small nut or pea coal, not only in connection with mechanical stokers, but also for hand-fired boilers. But this idea has called for more study of the grate, and draft question. Where the draft is poor or the grates small, necessitating a large combustion per square foot, a grade of fuel which will permit an ample amount of air to pass through it is essential. Thin firing is especially important with certain grades of small coals. Steam jets have been placed under some grates for forcing the draft, but unless the nozzles are carefully watched the proportion of steam blown under the grates to that evaporated by the boilers assumes uneconomical dimensions. Sometimes this amounts to from twelve to fifteen per cent. The jets are also apt to cause local heating and damage to the boiler plates and firebars.

Forced draft by fan is safer and generally more economical. Forced draft assisted by a fan is the best when the coal is not too fine. Some-

times in using very small and very dry fuel, a good deal of the grit and some of the fine particles are ejected from the chimney. The control of the draft is probably just as important from an economical point of view as the firing of the coal in the grates. A poor stoker or an inadequate mechanical stoker will not get the most out of the fuel, and in the same way an induced-draft fan will, if not properly controlled, waste a good deal of the fine particles of coal. They will pass up the chimney with the gases before combustion takes place.

Flue gas analysis has in recent years shown that an enormous amount of waste in fuel can go on regularly without anyone detecting it. Thousands of tons of coal are wasted yearly by the neglect of flue gas analysis. A loss of 26 per cent. in the calorific value of the fuel is quite common. This could easily be cut down to ten or fifteen per cent. with more careful attention to the details of dampers, draft, and firing. The benefit of recording the nature of the flue gases is evident to any one who has tried it. In the best steam plants and mills of the country this is made a regular part of the engineer's business, but in scores of other plants it is entirely overlooked. A sighthole is generally provided so that the stoker can tell from the color something of the character of the combustion going on inside, but this is only a partial remedy for the evil. It serves as a guide, but does not take the place of gas analysis.

A common cause of low steam efficiency is air leakage through boiler settings, not only in the case of water-tube boilers, but also in shell boilers of every type. This is a cause that can be easily remedied, and its persistence is an indication of careless management in the boiler room.

In the engine room the main causes of waste are steam-pipe condensation and leaky engine valves. In a good many of the old type plants the steam pipes are often out all proportion to the actual requirements of the engines, not only in length but in diameter. Duplicate ring mains in the boiler room and engine room are common, but a proper arrangement of pipes

and well-made joints does not call for such an extensive insurance against a shutdown. The benefit of shortening the path of the steam between the boiler and engine cannot be overestimated.

The question of smoke abatement has been raised in about every factory town and city of the country, and in recent years the conclusion seems to have been reached that smoke is not only a nuisance but an actual loss to the owner of the mill. It is generally admitted that black smoke belching from the stack in clouds means waste, but it is not equally true that all smokeless chimneys means economy. In a recent series of tests it was found that the lowest efficiency recorded was with a minimum amount of air and no smoke, and the highest with a moderate amount of air with some smoke. Every effort should be made to prevent the emission of smoke, the underlying principle of which is the admission of the proper amount of air at the proper time and the removal of cooling surfaces so far as possible from the gases until combustion is complete, for if the temperature is lowered below the critical temperature before combustion is effected no amount of care in air regulation will prevent smoke. But it should not be assumed too lightly that because the chimney is giving forth no smoke the utmost degree of economy has been reached. On the contrary the waste may be considerable.

The engineer in charge should know just what his plant is really doing at all times, and tests of a very simple nature should be carried out to show him. Where these tests are of daily occurrence there is often a saving of many thousands of dollars in the cost of steam production in a year. Coal should be weighed and tested, water should be metered, and flue gases regularly tested. There should be no guess-work in running a steam plant. Then, and then only, can a high grade of efficiency be maintained.

It is a common complaint that good, reliable hand-stokers are hard to get, and for this reason the mechanical stoker has come into general use. But it may not occur to one that the best mechanical

stoker needs attention. They can operate carefully only when kept in the best of condition. In addition to the mechanical stoker, a good hand stoker is an efficient man to have in the place. With a little watchfulness he can add greatly to the efficiency of the plant and reduce the cost of fuel.

Purchase of fuel by analysis is now growing rapidly in favor, and it is the only safe way to secure the best results. Sampling and analysis of coal may save thousands of dollars in a single season. All contracts for fuel should be made which state the amount of volatile hydrocarbons and ash allowable, with a penalty if the amount of ash is exceeded. The purchase of coal naturally brings up the question of weathering of coal and the loss sustained in this way on large purchases and deliveries of the fuel. In order to limit the possibility of a shut-down through coal shortage every mill and factory must carry large quantities ahead. But there is a limit to this amount from an economical point of view unless the price is so much less that it more than offsets any loss through weathering. The lignite, bituminous and semi-bituminous coals, which have a relatively high amount of volatile combustible matter, have a greater loss through weathering than the anthracites where the volatile matter is low. Slack coal deteriorates quite rapidly under the influence of the weather. Finer coals not only are more accessible to oxygen, but will hold moisture the longest.

In tests made with weathering of coal it was found that it hardly pays to build covers for the coal, for if kept in a warm, dry building they lose as much through weathering as is exposed. The loss from weathering takes place most rapidly during the first six months of exposure, and after that the deterioration is very slight. Consequently, if a new supply of coal comes in with a considerable amount of the old still on hand, it will be better economy to use the new at once and keep the old for future contingencies. The new supply will lose in heating value, but the old will not to any appreciable extent.

(Continued on Page 18)

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

November Contest.

For the benefit of our new subscribers (500 in the last two weeks) we wish to say that we will run a contest during November for the best practical article upon "The Management of Help."

The prize for the best article will be \$10. The prize for the second best article will be \$5.00. The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

Contest Rules.

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "The Management of Help."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than November 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the writers, according to their wishes.

Answer to O. J. P.

Mr. Editor:

In answer to O. J. P., I will say that I think a boiler when not in use should be left empty. Water when left in a boiler has a tendency to eat into and corrode it, due to chemicals contained in the water.

If any one should differ with me in regard to this matter, I would be glad to see their reasons for doing so.

T. O.

Questions and Answers.

The following are some of the questions asked on the recent cotton spinning examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the answers to same:

Question—Describe the construction of the fan and dust trunks of a scutcher, and show what methods are adopted to secure good edges to the lap.

Answer—It is the more usual practice to place the fan centrally beneath the cages, and to connect the fan box to the cages by means of side flues, one reaching up on either side of the machine to the ends of the cages. The fan may

be of a simple four-blade construction, presenting flat sides to the air, which it blows forward through the exhaust or exit pipes. The exit dust trunks may extend beneath the floor of the blow room to the dust chamber or chimney. Clear passages for the air and dust, and freedom from back draft, help to make good laps with satisfactory selvages. In order to obtain good edges to the laps it is also advisable to feed the cotton level and full at the edges of the feed lattice, to keep the cotton from accumulating on the sides of the machine or the grate bars between the beater and the cages; to have good linings or ends to the cages, and often to narrow in the laps slightly between the cages and the lap roller.

Question—Describe the position of the spindles of a mule relative to the rollers, when the carriage is in its nearest position to the roller beam. State the technical terms used to denote this setting, and describe how the operation of spinning is affected by it.

Answer—The three conditions of spindle particularly affecting this point are (1) distance of spindle point below the rollers, (2) distance of spindle point in front of rollers, (3) bevel of spindle. The first-named more particularly comes under the heading of "topping of spindle," while "bevel" means the inclination of spindle point towards the rollers. For American cotton spinning medium counts of yarn the spindle tops may be 2 1-2 in. below top of front steel roller, and 2 1-2 in. in front, when the spindles are in their closest position to the rollers. These distances are increased to 3 in. or 3 1-4 in. down, and 3 1-4 in. up to 3 3-4 in. or 4 in. in front, as the counts of the yarn become finer. The amount of spindle bevel varies from 3 7-8 in. to 6 in. in the spindle length, the finer counts taking the greater inclination. "Topping," "distance," and "bevel" all affect the operation of spinning. "Topping" and "bevel" enable the threads to keep twisting over the spindle points without breaking, and the absence of these features would cause the threads to wind round the spindles and break off. An excess amount of topping and bevel will tend to put snarls into the yarn, while thread breakage results from too little.

Question—Sketch and describe the mechanism used on a mule for re-winding the quadrant chain on the drum during the outward movement of the carriage. If this action is inefficiently performed, what defects would you expect to be developed?

Answer—It is the invariable practice to extend the shaft upon which the winding chain drum is secured so as to contain also a rope pulley or drum, by means of which

the drum shaft is rotated the opposite way during outward carriage travel, and the winding chain is thus wrapped round the drum ready again for the next run-in of carriage. Two leading methods are in extensive use for giving the return movement to the drum shaft, the one depending entirely upon friction and the other upon the positive pull of a weighted rope. The frictional method is most used for mules spinning American cotton and running quickly, while the positive method is more in use on mules spinning Egyptian or Sea Islands yarns, although there is no strict or necessary adherence to this general practice. In the positive method one end of the rope is connected to a vertically sliding weight, while the other end passes round suitable guide pulleys, and several times rounds its drum on the drum shaft to which drum it is then attached. The weight is always trying to turn the drum shaft, and wind the chain upon the drum, while the chain is pulling round in the opposite direction at the shaft. In the frictional method the band is secured to the headstock framing at the back, and is tied to a weight at the front of the headstock. The rope drum rubs against this rope as the carriage moves out, and in this way the chain is returned to the chain drum. If through slackness, wrong adjustments, or other causes the rope did not give proper rotation to the chain drum, the chain would be more or less slack at the start-in of the carriage, and this would give a loss in winding and a slackening or snarling of the threads proportionate to the amount of loss in winding.

Presented With Loving Cup:

A farewell reception was last Saturday evening tendered to Chas. H. Hopkins who has resigned as paymaster at the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C., and he was presented with a silver loving cup by the superintendent and overseers.

Supt. W. H. Bradley made a short address expressing the esteem of those present.

"Ever been in love?"

"Not since I was married. My wife wouldn't stand for it."—Ex.

"When does one think most seriously about marrying?"

"After marriage."—Ex.

When I was a boy working as delivery boy for a butcher I fell in love with a girl where I used to call. After a while I decided I would propose to her, so I dressed up and put a lot of cologne on myself. I knew she liked cologne, because when I called at her house one day I heard her say to her mother:

"I wish that boy would use cologne."—Exchange.

Superintendents and Overseers

Republic Cotton Mills.

Great Falls, S. C.

Deaver Little Superintendent
J. L. Scruggs Carder and Spinner
K. C. Eiters Weaver

Victoria Cotton Mills.

Rock Hill, S. C.

J. E. Gettys Superintendent
O. L. Derrick Carder and Spinner
John Snipes Weaver
J. T. Givens Dyer and Finisher
J. M. Collier Master Mechanic

Eureka Cotton Mills.

Chester, S. C.

M. W. Driver Superintendent
S. W. Hedgepath Carder
C. E. Hall Spinner
C. T. Hardin Weaver
J. T. Davis Cloth Room
H. H. Stoll Master Mechanic

Hamilton-Carhart Mills.

Rock Hill, S. C.

J. L. Adams Manager
C. H. Hailey Supt. Card. & Spin.
T. C. Branson Supt. Weaving
W. A. Jolly Supt. Cloth Room
W. H. Fowler Supt. Dyeing
R. E. Spencer Master Mechanic

Manetta Mills.

Lando, S. C.

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F. E. Farrell Carder
W. H. Sanders Spinner
Ale Roberts Weaver
S. R. Cook Cloth Room
C. E. Truslow Mule Spin. & Carder
R. L. Slegle Master Mechanic

Pell City Manufacturing Co.

Pell City, Ala.

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J. O. Edwards Carder
E. W. Wright Spinner
J. C. Meehan Weaver
W. R. Thigpen Cloth Room
T. Mungall Dyer
B. W. Locke Master Mechanic

Clover Cotton Mills.

Clover, S. C.

Thos. B. Williams Superintendent
J. Ross Parish Carder No. 1
Wm. H. Haggans Carder No. 2
Sam'l. J. Matthews Spinner No. 2
W. Barrett Spinner No. 3

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THURSDAY, October 12

To Subscribers.

In handling a large mailing list especially where a considerable number of names are being added each week it is almost impossible to get every name entered exactly accurate and errors are obliged to appear. Sometimes a subscriber's name is placed upon the mailing list at the wrong town and sometimes it fails to get upon the list at all.

When a subscriber fails to get his paper regularly, it would only require a one cent postal card to advise us of the fact and secure a correction of the error. Sometimes we find a subscriber who is sore because he has not received his paper for some time and yet will admit that he has never called the error to our attention.

We are always glad to correct any error and when a subscriber fails to get his paper we want to know it. The Southern Textile Bulletin has been mailed on schedule time every week since it began publication.

Canadian Reciprocity.

Last week we received a letter from a representative of one of the largest commission houses in New York and one which does a very large business with Southern mills.

Among other things it said "We have got to get foreign outlets for Southern colored goods, for, at the present time, the domestic channels are pretty well choked up. I have been working the Canadian market, trying to push American goods but the defeat of Reciprocity has been a severe blow to this."

We have never had Reciprocity with any country that an increased export of cotton goods did not result and Reciprocity with Canada would have been a great thing for our cotton mills.

There is nothing manufactured or grown in the South that would have been injured by Canadian reciprocity and those Southern Senators and Congressmen that voted against Reciprocity were certainly voting against the interest of the Southern cotton mills.

In fact the only things that

would have been at all adversely affected by Reciprocity were the big lumber interests of the Northwest and the products of a few trusts. Reciprocity was so strongly favorable to the United States that it was overwhelmingly defeated in Canada.

Tariff Board Becoming Popular.

Within the last few weeks the Tariff Board seems to have grown greatly in popularity and its work has received the approval of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has also taken the ground that "Though the industry did not ask for the establishment of a Tariff Board, it is certain that the President's board has found manufacturers loyally willing to furnish all requisite information called for in the current inquiries." And they also say that "Nobody can be more eager to have the work of tariff revision performed in the light of wide, exact, honest knowledge than the manufacturers themselves. They thoroughly believe that the more the real facts are understood, the stronger will be the case for adequate protection."

The address of Chairman Emery before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers (published in full in our last issue) has done much to explain the real work of the Tariff Board and to remove opposition from textile manufacturers. Chairman Emery stated that the work of the Board would not be confined to the cost of manufacturing but that it would also investigate cost of selling and distribution.

This is indeed an interesting and important statement for we believe the high cost of living especially with reference to cotton goods is due much more to the cost of selling and distributing than to the tariff.

We believe that investigation along these lines will open the eyes of both the manufacturer and the people.

Views on Export Trade.

One of the most satisfactory features of the cotton goods market during the last two or three weeks has been the marked development of export demand from the principal markets—China, Red Sea and India. As indicated in these columns estimates regarding the size of this business are evidently far below the mark, and it would not be surprising if 75,000 to 80,000 bales

had been sold since the movement began. Another encouraging feature about this business is that it comprehends a wide range of fabrics from the coarsest to medium fine construction, together with certain lines which have seldom been taken by foreign buyers.—Textile Manufacturers Journal.

Death at Rock Mills.

Geo. B. Holt, who had for a number of years been bookkeeper for the Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Rock Mills, Ala., died on October 1st, from typhoid fever.

New Home For Y. W. C. A.

Members of the Young Women's Christian Association of Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C., within the past few days have moved into their new building which was secured for the use of the association when the business offices of Monaghan Mill Temple. The office building, which is located on Smyth street, near the mill, and in easy reach of the village, is one of the best fitted buildings in the county for the use of an association. There are thirteen rooms, gymnasium and other needs of the association.

Mill Band Mustered In.

The Orr Mill Band, of Spartanburg, S. C., which was some time ago designated as the official band of the Second Infantry, National Guards, was mustered in last Saturday. Adjutant A. E. Legare, of the Second Regiment, acted as mustering officer and administered the oath taken by the organization.

New uniforms, instruments and other equipment will be received shortly by the band, these being issued by the national government.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., on the Saturday after Thanksgiving which date will this year be December 2nd.

The local arrangement committee at Atlanta has held several meetings and are completing plans for entertaining the visitors.

The program committee has also been busy and expects to be able to make their announcement at an early date.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. B. Moore, general manager of the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., is in the North this week.

A. W. Fisher has accepted the position of outside overseer at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

M. J. Adecock has been transferred from slasher tender to head twister at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. P. Rudisill is now overseer of cloth room at the Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. H. Higgenbotham, of Canton, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at Winder, Ga.

A. C. Haskell has resigned as superintendent of the Laurens (S. C.) Mills.

W. C. Calwell has accepted the position of overseer of slashing at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. T. Bradley, of Alabama City, Ala., has accepted a position with the cotton mill at Villa Rica, Ga.

W. J. Jenkins has been promoted to second hand in carding at Rhodhiss, N. C.

Tom Jones, of Ellawhite, Ala., is now overseer of carding at the Montgomery (Ala.) Cordage Co.

John White has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Payne Hill, Macon, Ga.

S. Z. Mullis has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Buffalo Mills, Concord, N. C.

T. A. Lavender has resigned as overseer of slashing at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and accepted a similar position at Union, S. C.

J. P. McCraw has resigned as overseer of weaving at Irene, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

G. E. Morris, of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., is now superintendent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

W. W. Byars has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Rhodhiss, N. C.

W. A. Henderson has accepted the position as overseer of spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Allen Knight, of the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position on tying-in machine at Great Falls, S. C.

A. J. Brown has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Royal Bag and Yarn Mills, Charleston, S. C.

D. C. Gibson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Monarch Mills, Dallas, N. C., and is now with the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

E. M. Ellington, of Randleman, N. C., has accepted a position as loom fixer with the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

E. A. Scott, of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted a position as slasher tender at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

R. G. Bost has been promoted from overseer of carding to superintendent at the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

J. T. Alexander, of Lumberton, N. C., is now night superintendent at the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

W. T. Moore has resigned as overseer of spinning at Bonham, Texas, to accept a similar position at Sherman, Texas.

Mose Petty, of Clinton, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Marlboro Mill No. 1, McColl, S. C.

Arthur Thorpe, who recently resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C., has become superintendent of the Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

W. L. Morrison has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Albany, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

R. L. Tarbush has resigned as second hand in weaving at Rhodhiss, N. C., to accept a position at Brookford, N. C.

L. J. Patterson, of Tallahassee, Ala., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at Mill No. 2, Lannett, Ala.

W. F. Davis has resigned as overseer of weaving at Calhoun Falls, S. C., to accept a similar position at Williamston, S. C.

G. R. Turner has accepted the position of overseer of spooling and winding at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. M. Moore, of Hartsville, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

W. H. Tillotson has resigned as overseer of weaving at Hartsville, S. C., and will engage in the mercantile business.

M. T. Copeland has resigned as overseer of weaving at Siluria, Ala., and now has a position with the Griffin (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

E. B. Gossett has resigned as overseer of weaving at Williamston (S. C.) to accept a similar position at Calhoun Falls, S. C.

Rex Wyatt, of Menlo, Ga., has returned to his former position as cotton buyer for the Trion (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

E. C. Gwaltney has resigned as superintendent of the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., to accept a similar position with the New York Mills, Utica, N. Y.

J. M. Broome has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Rhodes Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C., to accept the position of second hand in weaving at Rhodhiss, N. C.

W. H. Arthur has resigned as master mechanic at the Saxony Spinning Co., Lincolnton, N. C., and accepted a similar position at McColl, S. C.

E. E. Huffman has resigned as overseer of carding at Rhodhiss, N. C., on account of rheumatism, which has confined him to his bed for some time.

J. D. Shaw has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pine Creek Mills, Camden, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Hermitage Mills of the same place.

Geo. P. Hall has resigned as overseer of spooling and winding at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C., and accepted a position with the Columbia Mills.

J. A. Clapp has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Deep River Mills No. 1, Randleman, N. C., which position he had held for nearly 40 years.

R. A. Burris has resigned as superintendent of the Royal Bag & Yarn Mills, Charleston, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

Thos. R. Morton has resigned his position with the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

C. H. McDaniel has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dixie Mills, La Grange, Ga., to accept a similar position at the new Dunson Mills of the same place.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



CAPACITY
100 LBS. LINT PER HOUR.

"IT WORKS ADMIRABLY"

"THE BEST SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF CLEANING - OPENING - BLOOMING - OF COTTON"

SLATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Pawtucket, R. I.

Sept. 25th. 1911.

Empire Duplex Gin Co.
68 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: We received your C. O. B. Machine, and put same in operation, and find that it works admirably. From what we have seen up to date it seems to be the best solution of the problem of "Cleaning, Opening and Blooming" of cotton in the Picker room that we have yet found, particularly for Egyptian or any compressed cotton. It puts the fiber in such beautiful shape for the action of the pickers and cards that we are satisfied that those machines are able to do their work much better. We are glad to see improvements being made in the Picker Room end of the cotton mill, as it seems that all attention in the way of improvements in the last decade have been in the finishing processes of the mill. We wish for you every success.

Yours very truly,

SLATER MANUFACTURING CO.
Wm. H. Harriss, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURED BY
EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Patterson Mills have begun night operation.

Bamberg, S. C.—The Bamberg Mills have resumed work after an idleness of several months.

Henderson, Ky.—The Henderson Cotton Mills have begun work again after being closed down for about five months.

Macon, Ga.—The Manchester Manufacturing Company, which has been closed down for some months, is again in operation.

Lumberton, N. C.—The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the National Cotton Mills was held last week and two per cent quarterly dividend was declared.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—It is expected that the new Inverness Mills will begin operation about October 10th. The product of these mills will be 64 by 64 sheeting.

Newry, S. C.—The Courtenay Mfg. Co. has recently installed a filling humidifying machine which was purchased from the C. G. Sargents Sons Co. of Graniteville, Mass.

Lancaster, S. C.—It is reported that C. B. Skipper who recently resigned as superintendent of the Lancaster Cotton Mills will either buy the controlling interest in a yarn mill or build a new mill.

Dalton, Ga.—A meeting of the Crown Mill stockholders was recently held to decide upon the question of building a new 15,000 spindle mill but it is stated that action was postponed.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills are reported to have booked up from 4,000 to 5,000 bales of sheetings and drills for China account, shipments to be made within the next four months.

Dillon, S. C.—The Dillon and Maple Cotton Mills and the Hamer Cotton Mill, at Hamer, S. C., which have been closed down for the past two months resumed operations on Monday, October 9th. G. D. Barber is general superintendent.

Durham, N. C.—Though the power has been turned on and tested, the Southern Power Company's operation of seven or eight thousand horsepower in four mills is delayed a few days.

There is only one factory ready to take the current now. The Golden Belt is prepared, but the Pearl Mill, the nearest one of all, is ten days or two weeks off and it will be near the latter part of the month before the substations are all ready.

Summerville, Ga.—At the annual session of the Summerville Cotton Mills, held recently, a 4 per cent dividend was declared, payable December 20.

Jackson, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pepperton Cotton Mills the report showed the mill to be in a prosperous condition. J. F. Lane, of Charlottesville, Va., was added to the board of directors.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Wiscasset Mills Company is progressing with the construction of its addition recently contracted for. The addition will be of brick, two stories high. The contractors are T. C. Thompson and Bros. of Charlotte, N. C., and Birmingham, Ala.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The stockholders of the Sander's Spinning Company met recently for the purpose of effecting organization and arranging for manufacturing. Details and plans were considered and definite statements will be given out at a later date.

Greenwood, S. C.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Panola Mills it was decided to vote \$110,000 worth of preferred stock, making a total of \$410,000 preferred and common stock. The mill will probably be started during the month of November.

Williamsburg, Va.—C. C. Groat, of New York, who recently bought the Williamsburg Knitting Mill and machinery, will start the plant up about December first. Between three and four hundred operatives will be employed. The new owner will use all the help that can be had from this section.

Buffalo, S. C.—The Buffalo Mill, a branch of the Locke Mills, resumed operations this week after being idle for two months. It is needless to say that the announcement of the mills resuming operations will be gladly received not only by the business men of the city but the people generally.

Columbus, Ga.—With the lone exception of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, practically every factory in the city of Columbus closed down last week and remained idle several days.

The river is at a lower stage than has been known possibly in fifty years and the situation has become alarming to the manufacturers. All the mills involved have orders on hand in view to run on full time and with the present price of cotton are exceedingly anxious to operate their mills to their full capacity but the stage of the river does not permit it.

Radleman, N. C.—The Deep River Mills are all running full time now. On account of low water, the water wheels have been disconnected and the plants are now run entirely by steam.

The mills are undergoing a lot of general repairing. Beginning this week, the Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co. will overhaul speeders and slubbers, and next week engineers will make repairs on the engine.

Mariposa, N. C.—Mariposa Cotton Mills have been incorporated with authorized capital \$50,000, with \$37,000 paid in by A. O. Morrison, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Jennie Morrison, Stanley; Mrs. Mary G. Raynall, Statesville; Mrs. Annie Wilson, Brevard; Ronald Wilson, Brevard; R. H. and J. G. Morrison, Stanley. The company will take over the Mariposa Cotton Mills which has heretofore been privately owned. No improvements are contemplated at present.

Mayodan, N. C.—The management of the Avalon Mills will probably soon have complete plans and specifications for rebuilding their plant which was destroyed by fire early in the summer. The company had an 18,000 mule spindle equipment and will probably duplicate this for their new plant. It expects to expend about \$350,000 for the new buildings and new equipment of textile machinery.

Greenville, S. C.—The Clayton Linen Mills have about completed arrangements for installing their initial equipment of machinery to test the method they will use for manufacturing. The company expects later to erect buildings for a 7,000 spindle plant, driven by electric power. The company is capitalized at \$200,000 and Raven I. McDavid is president.

Alta Vista, Va.—It is announced by the Alta Vista Cotton Mills that they will be ready to manufacture early in October. The buildings have cost about \$80,000 and the machinery represents an investment of about \$200,000. The equipment includes about 2,800 spindles and 350 looms and the output will be fancy cotton goods. A 600 horse power steam plant will drive the equipment.

Greenville, S. C.—It is expected that the new Westervelt Mill, now in course of construction near this city will be completed and in operation before the beginning of the coming year. It is hoped to have the plant in operation before the end of the current year and to use some of this fall's cotton crop in the manufacture of goods.

This new mill will cost approximately one million dollars when finished. It will have 50,000 spindles and complementary looms, cards, etc.

Wesson, Miss.—Sigmund Odenheimer, of New Orleans, vice president and general manager of the Textile Mills Corporation, denies the recently noted report that the mill property located here is to be sold to a syndicate of Eastern capitalists. The property is still in the hands of Federal receivers. The Board of Supervisors recently increased the assessment from \$88,000 to \$200,000 at the request of the receivers.

Walhalla, S. C.—The Hetrick Hosiery Mills are making considerable additions to their plant. In the dye house have recently been installed new machines for developed black and bleaching, in addition to the sulphur black system of dyeing. In the knitting department new Banner 220-needle machines have been added. This concern manufactures fine grade hosiery for men, women and children, using the finest grade of imported mercerized yarns.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Exposition Mills Company is progressing with the work on their additional mill building, which is to be two stories high and 213 feet long by 100 feet wide. The structure will enable the company to install 10,000 spindles with accompanying equipment.

About \$20,000 will be invested in the new building and about \$80,000 in new machinery. The Griffin Construction Company, of Atlanta, Ga., is contracting for the new building and F. D. Minstead of Atlanta is the architect.

Newberry, S. C.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oakland mills was held today. The president and treasurer made annual reports, showing the work accomplished in the year. The following directors were elected: Dr. Geo. Y. Hunter, Chas. E. Summer, J. A. Burton, Geo. S. Mower, I. H. Hunt, John M. Kinard, Z. F. Wright, F. N. Martin and W. H. Hunt. The board of directors elected the following officers: W. H. Hunt, president and treasurer; John M. Kinard, vice president; F. N. Martin, secretary. The mill is complete, the machinery is being put in position and the work of manufacturing will begin in November. The operatives' houses are nearly all finished. The capital stock of the mill is \$400,000.

Atlanta.—G. E. Huggins, the new purchaser of the Elizabeth Mills is in New York this week and while there will organize a company with from \$300,000 to \$500,000 capital to operate and improve the plant. The concern will be controlled by Mr. Huggins and the Farish-Stafford Company, commission merchants. A board of directors will be chosen with Mr. Huggins as president.

It is probable that 4,500 new spin-

dies will be added and more looms and it is likely to be made a 15,000 spindle mill soon. There are some necessary details to be arranged before operating the mill. A stock of cotton must be purchased and lines for contracts laid.

Most of the employees are still near the mill and are anxious to resume work. It is probable that the name of the mill will be changed.

Anderson, S. C.—The stockholders of both the Brogon and the Anderson Cotton Mills held their annual meeting here during the week. Only routine business was transacted at both meetings and the old officers were re-elected for both mills.

The officers of the Brogon Mills are: J. B. Gossett, president; C. S. Sullivan, vice-president; B. B. Gossett, assistant treasurer; G. T. McGregor, secretary. Directors: G. M. Whitin, Geo. A. Draper, C. R. Makepeace, J. W. Dorsey, J. D. Hammett, H. H. Watkins, C. S. Sullivan, Jas. P. Gossett, and B. B. Gossett.

The officers of the Anderson Cotton Mills are: J. D. Hammett, president and treasurer; J. R. Vandiver, vice-president; J. M. Cathcart, secretary. Directors: J. D. Hammett, J. R. Vandiver, M. C. Branch of Richmond, E. C. Smith of New York, G. M. Whitin of Massachusetts, C. R. Makepeace of Providence, J. E. Sirrine of Greenville and N. B. Sullivan and J. A. Brock of Anderson.


Lanett, Ala.—It is reported the Lanett Cotton Mills management is going to increase the capacity of the mill by installing 208 new automatic looms and also new equipment for the clothroom. Several new inspecting machines have been bought, and are now at the mill ready for installation. It has been found necessary to build an entirely new building to use as a clothroom, and these new inspecting machines will be installed as soon as the building is completed.

A new four-story building is being erected, to be used as a cloth storage room. This building will be modern in every respect, with electric elevators conveniently arranged.

Two new warehouses have been erected recently for cotton storage making a total of 14 warehouses for cotton storage.

A large supply of cotton is being secured for the winter's consumption, the average consumption being about 80 bales a day. The mill is reported now running 60 hours a week.

Richmond, Va.—A meeting of stockholders of the Virginia Silk Ribbon Corporation will be held on October 12 at Hagerstown, Md., at which time the organization will be perfected and a charter asked



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(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)

Production Increased Over 10 Per Cent.

Here is an extract from a recent unsolicited letter to us:

"We take pleasure in advising you that the Turbo-Humidifiers which you have installed in our plant work to our full satisfaction. Knowing the trouble with other systems, the simple construction of your system appealed to us, and we are glad that we picked out a good thing."

"Since we installed your system our production has increased over 10%. The day we started up the humidifiers we worked under very unfavorable conditions, and within two hours after starting up our machinery was turning out production to its full capacity."

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Southern Cotton Mill Directory

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American Textile Directory

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Office Edition \$3.00 Traveling Edition \$2.00

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

from the state of Virginia. The corporation will have a capital of \$250,000, of which \$150,000 has been subscribed by local business men.

The plant will be located here and it is estimated that the site, building and equipment will cost nearly \$100,000. The new industry will give employment to 250 people, and the wages of the beginners, it is said, will run from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. After they become proficient wages are expected to range as high as \$4 and \$5 a day. Hugh L. Kirby, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., temporarily of New York, and W. S. Wortham, of Richmond, are promoting the enterprise.

The silk ribbon to be manufactured, it is claimed, will be peculiar in its durability, that heretofore taffeta silk ribbon, which will be the kind made here, could not fold, but would wear out along the creases. The promoters of the new enterprise claim the Virginia taffeta ribbon will not wear out in any place along the folds. The manufacturing methods of William M. de Pars in the Hagerstown Mills, will be used here. It is proposed to operate the mill day and night with the exception of Saturday and Sunday.

Weights of Cotton Bales.

New Orleans, Oct. 10.—Secretary Hester yesterday issued a statement of weights of 1,259,788 bales of cotton handled at our ports and across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers over land to American manufacturers outside of the cotton belt during the month of September, showing an average per bale of 524.87 against 530.05 pounds for the same period last year.

The detailed averages are:

Texas ports—532.71, against 46.10 last year.

Louisiana ports—534.47, against 527.05 last year.

Alabama ports—542.66, against 533.50 last year.

Georgia ports—523.70, against 509.50 last year.

South Carolina—459 against 495 last year.

North Carolina ports—499, against 504 last year.

Virginia ports—490, against 495 last year.

Tennessee ports, etc.—523.42, against 523.95 last year.

Picking Cotton by the Moon.

Buckhead, Ga.—The cotton crop in this section is about all open and it will be only a short time before it will all be out.

Many farmers are taking advantage of the bright nights and are picking until midnight. About 75 per cent. of the cotton being ginned here is sold at present prices.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The continued decline in the price of raw material during the past week has had the effect of making buyers more conservative in regards to placing forward contracts and much of the business put through has consisted of spot or nearby requirements.

In some quarters the opinion is expressed that during the coming week prices on certain lines will work down to a lower basis, and some buyers are holding back pending what they claim will be price readjustments.

Conservative manufacturers and selling agents, however, are strongly of the opinion that prices on staple cotton goods are down to rock bottom and that buyers who hold on under the belief that they will be able to secure goods later on at lower figures are going to be disappointed.

Some fair sales of heavy drills and sheetings for nearby delivery were reported, and the market on goods of this description is in better shape than it was last month.

Orders for export account have undoubtedly helped to strengthen the situation for manufacturers, and buyers are finding that certain goods are in short supply, and that they will have to wait until the mills can make up orders on goods which are now being placed.

The Fall River print cloth market continued dull last week. There was a slight break Monday when some of the regulars kept out of the market, but it is believed that this did not affect sales to any great extent. The declining condition of the cotton market is said to be the cause for the dull period.

The drop in the cotton market is generally regarded as an excellent thing, but it has some bad features. Since cotton began to drop buyers have kept out of the market and there has been a decided check on the buying of goods. The manufacturers feel that their business will not take the expected boost until cotton reaches the bottom.

Mill men are still strongly opposed to stocking up and have bought cotton sparingly. If the market fails to improve it means more curtailment, it is considered.

An estimate of the sales last week is 80,000 pieces. Half were spots and the balance to be delivered through this month. The trading was in small lots and the goods disposed of were all odds. Prices are practically unchanged.

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

October 6, 1911	1,933,561
Previous week	1,584,783
Last year	1,578,741

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Oct. 6.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending October 6, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

ton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT

Port receipts	428,396
Overland to mills and Canada	3,345
Southern mill takings (estimated)	75,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	68,545

Brought into sight for the week 575,826

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

Port receipts	1,584,460
Overland to Mills and Canada	11,057
Southern mill takings (estimated)	265,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	211,964

Brought into sight thus far for season 2,072,481

Seven thousand two hundred and sixty-one bales added to receipts for season.

Figures for last year not available.

Carload of Cotton on Fire.

A car load of cotton consigned to the Golden Bell Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., was found to be on fire in a train passing Southern Pines, N. C., last Friday. The car was cut out and the local fire company put a stream on it. The damages will be a loss for the insurance companies and for the owners to determine the amount the entire car had to be unloaded and twenty bales or more were found to be damaged.

I see Mr. Hearst has offered \$50,000 to the aviator who will cross the country. Why, there are men in Congress who would double-cross the country for that.—Exchange.

O'Brien took his wife to the theatre. They had just seated themselves when O'Brien turned to his wife and said:

"Hlen, was that bay rum in that blue bottle that I found on the washstand before we left the house?"

"No, Dan," said Mrs. O'Brien; "that was mucilage."

O'Brien gave a start and said: "Thin it's no wondur-r-r Oi can't git this hat of mine off."—Exchange.

In a small South Carolina town that was "finished" before the war, two men were playing checkers in the back of a store. A traveling man who was making his first trip to the town was watching the game, and, not being acquainted with the business methods of the citizens, he called the attention of the owner of the store to some customers who had just entered the front door.

"Sh! Sh!" answered the storekeeper, making another move on the checkerboard. "Keep perfectly quiet and they'll go out."—Everybody.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines
Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

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In a live and important city in the Southeast. Three-story brick building 200 feet by 60 feet; 4 hydrants and large tank; 2 steam elevators. In good repair. Switch to factory from main line of Southern Railway system. No incumbrance. Terms, \$12,500; one-half cash, balance easy payments. This factory is suitable for any kind of textile plant. Fine opportunity. Convenient to cheap coal supplies. Excellent location. For particulars refer to file No. 13,307 and address

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Clays in the South

The U. S. Government report shows that the value of brick and tile manufactured from clay in Pennsylvania for 1909 exceeded twenty million dollars.

We can show limitless deposits of superior clay in easy reach of reasonable priced electric power, where transportation facilities offer a very wide distribution.

An ideal location for a large plant. For particulars address

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

"Thomas W. Lawson is always full of quips," said a Boston banker.

"Not so long ago I attended the funeral of a millionaire financier, one of those 'real high' financiers on whose low methods Lawson loved to turn the light. I got to the funeral a little late, and took a seat beside Lawson.

"How far has the service gone?" I whispered.

"Lawson, nodding toward the clergyman in the pulpit, whispered back:

"Just opened for the defense."—Everybody.

A traveling salesman out of Chicago was in Lexington, Kentucky, recently and had to talk over the telephone to one of his customers in a neighboring town. When he had completed the conversation he asked the demure little operator how much the charges were, and she replied, "Thirty cents." At this the C. T. S. irately declared that in Chicago one could talk to hell and back for thirty cents.

The operator replied quietly: "Yes but this is a long-distance call."—Everybody.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Inquiries for yarns for future deliveries were plentiful, but the prices that buyers demanded were so low that very few trades were consummated. Spinners' and buyers' ideas of values differ widely and it seems as though some time must elapse before they can get together. There was some buying for November and December deliveries, but the bulk of the business was for prompt and near delivery. Deliveries on old contracts were good.

Knit goods manufacturers in general are not doing more than a fair volume of business. As a rule manufacturers are pretty well covered on yarn until the first of the year, at prices higher than they can be bought for now.

Combed yarns remain unchanged in price, which dealers say is the lowest level of the year. The low price of combed yarn is generally attributed to the eagerness of Eastern spinners to get business. They cut prices right and left, notwithstanding that staple cotton is scarce and high priced.

Weavers were in the market for yarns for future deliveries, but their ideas of values were so far below prices that spinners will consider that practically none of the business was taken.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	17	—
10s	17 1-2	—
12s	18	—
14s	18	—
16s	18 1-2	—
20s	19	—19 1-2
26s	21	—
30s	22	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	17 1-2	—
10s	17 1-2	—
12s	18	—18 1-2
14s	18 1-2	—
16s	18	—19
20s	19 1-2	—20
24s	21	—
26s	21 1-2	—
30s	22	—22 1-2
40s	26	—26 1-2
50s	33	—
60s	38	—38 1-2

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	18	—
8-4 slack	19 1-2	—
9-4 slack	20	—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	17 1-2	—
10s	18	—
12s	18 1-2	—19
14s	18 1-2	—19
16s	19	—19 1-2
20s	19 1-2	—
24s	21	—
30s	22	—
36s	25	—
40s	27	—27 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18	—
12s	18	—18 1-2
14s	18 1-2	—19
16s	19 1-2	—20
20s	19 1-2	—20 1-2
24s	21	—21 1-2
26s	21 1-2	—22
30s	22	—
36s	26	—
40s	27	—28
50s	33 1-2	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	17 1-2	—
10s	18	—
12s	18	—18 1-2
14s	18 1-2	—19
16s	19	—19 1-2
18s	19 1-2	—
20s	19 1-2	—20
22s	20	—20 1-2
26s	22 1-2	—
30s	23	—22 1-2
40s	27 1-2	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	24	—
24s	24 1-2	—
26s	24 1-2	—25
30s	26 1-2	—27
36s	30	—
40s	31	—
50s	37	—
60s	42	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	24	—
22s	24 1-2	—
24s	24 1-2	—25
26s	25 1-2	—
30s	37 1-2	—
36s	30 1-2	—
40s	31 1-2	—
50s	37	—
60s	42	—43

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—28 1-2
24s	30	—
30s	32 1-2	—
40s	38	—
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	38 1-2	—
24s	30	—
30s	33	—33 1-2
40s	38	—38 1-2
50s	44	—
60s	50	—51
70s	60	—62
80s	72	—

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	—
American Spinning Co.	162	—
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	—
Aragon Mills	65	—
Arcadia Mills	93	—
Arkwright Mills	100	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	130	—
Brandon Mills	93	—
Brogan Mills	61	—
Cabarrus	130	—
Calhoun Mills	61	—
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	167	—
Clifton, pfd.	100	—
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga	92½	100
Gox Mfg. Company	70	—
D. E. Converse Co.	85	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	—
Drayton Mills	95	—
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	—
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Enoree	45	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga	75	—
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.	210	—
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	—
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga.	80	—
Glenwood Mills	141	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	—
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd	95	—
Gluck Mills	100	—
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	100	—
Hamrick Mills	100	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	—
Inman Mills	105	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	—
Jackson Mills	95	—
King J. P. Mfg Co., Ga	85	100
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	—
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98	—
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	—
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	—
Limestone Cot. Mills	175	—
Lockhart Mills	40	—
Marlboro Mills	80	—
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Monarch Cot. Mills	110	—
Monaghan Mills	101	—
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six	135	145
Norris Cotton Mills	115	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	—
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co, pfd	90	—
Orr Cotton Mills	91	—
Ottaray Mills	100	—
Oconee	100	—
Oconee, pfd	100	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Parker Mills(Guar.	102	—
Parker Mills, pfd	77	—

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington	140	—
Atherton	—	—
Avon	—	—
Bloomfield	110	—
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus	131	—
Cannon	120	141
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	—
Clara	110	—
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	135	—
Dresden	136	—
Dilling	—	—
Edrd	100	125
Elmira, pfd.	100	—
Erwin Com	120	—
Erwin, pfd	101	102
Florence	126	—
Flint	130	—
Gaston	90	—
Gibson	70	—
Gray Mfg. Co.	121	—
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd.	101	—
Henrietta	170	—
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	125	140
Linden	—	—
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell	181	—
Lumberton	251	—
Mooreville	123	—
Modena	90	—
Nokomis, N. C.	200	—
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	110	125
Raleigh	100	—
Roanoke Mills	155	161
Salisbury	136	—
Statesville Cot. Mills	96	—
Trenton, N. C.	—	—
Tuscarora	90	—
Washington, pfd	101	—
Washington	20	30
Wiscassett	103	125
Woodlawn	100	103
Parker Mills, Com.	20	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Pelzer	138	140
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	—
Riverside Mills	25	—
Saxon Mills	120	127½
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	—
Spartan Mills	125	—
Toxaway Mills	72	—
Tucapau Mills	260	—
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	50	—
Union-Buffero Mills, 2d pfd	40	—
Victor Mfg. Co.	112	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80	—
Warren Mfg. Co.	95	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Watts Mills	95	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120	—
Williamston Mills	115	120
Woodruff	105	115
Woodside Mills, com.	70	—
Woodside Mills, guar.	400	—

Personal Items

J. H. West has resigned as carder at the Dixie Mills, La Grange, Ga.

John Walters has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Buffalo Mills, Concord, N. C.

B. C. Roach has accepted a position in the store of the Cliffside (N. C.) Mill Co.

B. B. Thomas, of Glendale, S. C., has accepted a position in the store of the Clifton (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

J. A. Adams has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

John Whillington has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Payne Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. M. Sasser has resigned as manager of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. J. Kennell has moved from McComb City, Miss., to Spartanburg, S. C.

J. S. Stroud has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Buffalo Mills, Concord, N. C.

T. J. Davis has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dixie Mills, La Grange, Ga.

J. H. Hearne, of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted a position at the Dixie Mills, La Grange, Ga.

J. E. Yarborough will be superintendent of the reorganized Elizabeth Mills, of Atlanta, Ga.

Dee Reed has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at Langdale, Ala.

Henry M. Wilson has resigned as manager and superintendent of the Taylorsville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. B. McCrackan has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Delta Mills, McComb City, Miss.

R. E. Walker has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Warrenton, N. C.

John Gaston has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

Chas. H. Hopkins has resigned as paymaster at the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.

W. A. Elliott has accepted a position with the Fairfield Mills, Winstonsboro, S. C.

W. M. Busbin, from Williamston, S. C., is overhauling spinning at Mill No. 1, Randleman, N. C.

B. Elmore has accepted the position as overseer of dyeing at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

B. W. Bingham has resigned as overseer of carding at the Alpine Mills, Morganton, N. C., to become superintendent of the Capitola Mills, Marshall, N. C.

A. T. Cain has resigned his position with the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to become overseer of

spinning at the Delta Mills, McComb City, Miss.

F. G. Asbell from Social Circle, Ga., has accepted position as second hand in carding at Randleman, N. C.

Henry Dinkins has accepted position as overseer spinning with the Middlebury Cotton Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

John Lynn has resigned as night overseer of spinning at High Shoals, N. C., and accepted a position at Shelby, N. C.

Chas. Fry, of Lenoir, N. C., has accepted the position of night overseer of spinning at High Shoals, N. C.

O. F. Veal has resigned as overseer of finishing at Pelham, Ga., to become overseer of carding at Tallassee, Ala.

R. A. Morgan has resigned as designer at the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., to become agent of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

M. L. Picklesimer, of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Dixie Mills, La Grange, Ga.

W. W. Becknell, of Ellawhite, Ala., has accepted the position as overseer of carding at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Willis Woodall has accepted the position of slasher tender at the Harborough Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. H. Hudgins has resigned as section hand in spinning at Williams-ton, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at Liberty, S. C.

C. A. Dean, formerly overseer of carding at Bamberg, S. C., but more recently of Knoxville, Tenn., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at McComb City, Miss.

J. J. Lehman has resigned as overseer of carding at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to become overseer of a mattress plant at Birmingham, Ala.

Ralph Webber, of Atlanta, Ga., has resigned his position as machinery salesman with A. H. Washburn to become overseer of spinning at the Mass. Mills, Lindale, Ga.

Clarence Dellinger has resigned as card grinder at the Ivy Mills, Hickory, N. C., to accept a similar position at one of the mills at Winston-Salem.

Hollis Davis has resigned as overseer of carding at the Tallassee (Ala.) Mills and accepted a similar position with the Selma (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

R. L. Howe has resigned as overseer of carding at the Fairfield Mills, Winstonsboro, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Arthur Flowers, of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Overseers Employed.

T. B. Wallace, superintendent of the new Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C., authorizes us to say that he has employed all of his overseers and that their names will be announced later.

Cutting Affray at Honea Path.

There was an ugly cutting affray in the Chiquola Mill village, Honea Path, S. C., last week, in which Witt Hand was severely cut on the chin and breast by W. C. Kirby. Both men had been drinking together and were considered good friends. Kirby fled but was arrested at the Riverside Mill in Anderson.

Superintendent and Hog Raiser.

J. S. P. Carpenter, superintendent of the Melville Mills, has a pure bred sow that has brought in four litters of 43 pigs. The largest litter numbered 15 and the smallest 6. One of the smallest litter, born last Tuesday, had two fully developed heads with the exception that each head has only one eye. The balance of body is just that of any other ordinary developed pig.—Cherryville (N. C.) Eagle.

S. C. Meade Returns to Anniston.

S. C. Meade, manager of the United Hosiery Mills, of Anniston, Ala., who was recently arrested as the alleged scapegoat of the former manager of the Philadelphia Society Loan Company and carried to that city has returned to Anniston, a vindicated man. He states that the attorney who represented him in Philadelphia will make an explanation in his behalf before the Anniston chamber of commerce.

Drowned at Shawmut, Ala.

Jay Wilson, of boy of 14 years, who worked in the Shawmut Mills, Shawmut, Ala., was drowned in the Chattahoochee river last week. He had gone, with two companions for a swim in the river and after swimming far out into the stream, he became helpless and called for help. The other two boys swam to him, but were unable to save him and he drowned in a few minutes. The body was recovered several hours later.

Supt. Stevens Given Present.

As has been previously mentioned M. E. Stevens recently resigned as superintendent of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and will be superintendent of the La Grange (Ga.) Mills.

On the event of leaving the Columbus Mfg. Co., Mr. Stevens was presented with a nice watch charm, a Masonic emblem of the Knights Templar by his overseers. The charm was presented by the master mechanic, H. W. Carlisle, in behalf of the overseers and after a short talk Mr. Stevens was invited up the river to Bridge Island where a magnificent fish fry and refreshments were served in his honor.

PATENTS

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30 Years Active Service

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Liquor Agent Fled.

An agent of a distilling company went to the Monroe Cotton Mills distributing circulars of his goods. He placed his valise full of liquor advertisements on the platform by the front door and Superintendent W. L. Lowry learning the fellow's business went out and played football with that valise and told the agent that the same foot which had kicked the grip out into the street would be properly applied to its owner if he did not vamoose. The agent went.—Monroe (N. C.) Enquirer.

Holiness Preachers.

Two holiness preachers struck the town about ten days ago and for several days talked from the street in front of the postoffice, but last Monday they having received some encouragement put up a tent opposite the Mascot Cotton Mill where they have been holding meetings since. They have not failed to read out of the kingdom the pastors of the various churches and practically all the towns' citizenship. Their abuse of the preachers and the physicians had been particularly violent. The town woke this morning to find that sometime between the close of the night services and the dawn, one of these saints had stolen from his companion in the gospel, the sum of \$40 and had hurriedly departed. Notwithstanding crowds of people will continue to hear and support them.—Bessemer City correspondent of Gastonia Gazette.

A young lady wanted to take up golf, and set out to buy a bag of clubs.

"How many clubs do you want to purchase," asked the salesman—"a full set?"

"I'm sure I don't know how many clubs I do want," she answered shyly. You see, I know absolutely nothing about golf or golf sticks. I'll have to confess that I don't even know which end of the caddy you use."—Exchange.

"Now Harold," said the teacher, "if there were eleven sheep in a field and six jumped the fence, how many would there be left?"

"None," replied Harold.

"Why, there would," said she.

"No ma'am, there wouldn't," persisted he. "You may know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

Kansas City Cotton Mills Co.,

Kansas City, Kansas.

Carding, Drawing, Speeder Hands, Spinners, Doffers, Spoolers, and Draper Loom Weavers Wanted.

Regular and steady work with good wages. Mill starting up September 1st to 15th; on light duck, etc. All modern machinery; strictly high class work. Healthy location, good water, amusements and churches of all denominations. Apply as above.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or as overseer of spinning. Now employed in first class mill. Good references. Address No. 35.

WANT POSITION as overseer of weaving or designer. Have been employed in Northern mills. Can furnish good reference, both as to ability and character. Address No. 38.

FOR SALE

One of the best equipped small yarn and cordage mills in the South. Stone building and modern machinery, and good tenant houses, 1,296 spindles and rope attachment, etc. Located in a prosperous town, good churches, schools and good health. It has run three years. Splendid labor. Cost \$53,000, can be bought for \$25,000, to quick purchaser. Machinery almost new and cost considerable more than price asked for whole plant. Owners not mill people. **Batesville Yarn and Cordage Co.**

Care Bank of Batesville
Batesville, Miss.

Placing Men.

As a result of notices sent out by our Employment Bureau the following men secured positions in the last few days:

A. T. McCain as overseer of spinning at McComb City, Miss.

C. A. Dean as overseer of carding at McComb City, Miss.

W. W. Becknell as overseer of carding at Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Just as we are going to press we have a call for a master mechanic at \$3.00 and an overseer of dobby weaving at the same price.

WANTED—Position of superintendent of small mill or carder in larger mill. Have had long experience in good mills. Address No. 40.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning or as carder and spinner, 18 years experience. Now employed. Married. Age 28. Strictly sober. Can get quantity and quality. Address No. 41.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain. WANT POSITION as overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and on fine yarns. Now employed and have good reference. Address No. 37.

warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 42.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 43.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving or overseer and designer in large mill. Native of South Carolina. Long Experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as

designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as engineer, master mechanic and electrician, 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 45.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 46.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Fourteen years as carder and spinner and four years as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 47.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving and designing. Experienced on fine and coarse goods, also all kinds of dobby work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 48.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Have had long experience as overseer of both carding and spinning. Three years experience erecting and overhauling combers. First class references. Address No. 49.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. 15 years experience on sheetings, shirting, drills and box loom work. Address No. 50.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on colored and fancy goods and am an experienced designer. Now employed in the North, but wish to locate in the South. Address No. 51.

SUPERINTENDENT of long and varied experience, 39 years old, of moral and temperate habits. Now employed, but want larger mill and better salary. Correspondence or interviews invited. Address No. 52.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL mill or spinner in large mill. 20 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, long and short staple. Best of references. Address No. 53.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position of carder and spinner for four years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 54.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain

and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience and good references. Address No. 56.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding; 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references, my present employers. Address No. 58.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning. Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning; 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods manufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address No. 62.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilling hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintendent at present employed; reference No. 1; can come 30 days notice. Address No. 63.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 11 years. Would like a mill in run-down condition. Address No. 64.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

(Continued on next Page)

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 67.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish best of references. Address No. 68.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience and am now employed but want larger mill. My references are good and I can get results. Address No. 70.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000. Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 71.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Age 39. Married. 25 years in mill business. 5 years in present position of carder. Good manager of help. Address No. 72.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 73.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but desire to change. Can furnish the best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 74.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Had 12 years experience as overseer and one year as superintendent. Now employed but could change on short notice. Address No. 75.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping and spooling. 14 years experience in this department and overseer for 8 years on all pattern work. Married. Good references. Address No. 76.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thoroughly posted on all branches of the mill business and can furnish splendid references. Have had long experience. Address No. 77.

WANT position as overseer of winding and reeling or twisting room. Have 4 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 78.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have had 25 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 79.

WANT position as superintendent of a 7,00 to 30,000 spindle mill on colored goods, 37 years old. Married and strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 80.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have had long experience both as carder and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 81.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 82.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now employed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill. 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 85.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 30. Married. Been in spinning room 20 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 87.

Raffia Cloth.

While a textile fabric may be said, generally speaking to be the result of a collection of fibres of cotton, silk, wool or flax, the ingenuity of man from time to time puts out certain near-fabrics, if we may so term them, that are not only interesting but often extremely useful. Thus we have cloth of gold and silver, and even of glass, this last being more of a curiosity than anything else; matting made from the grass of the prairies, held together by a few strands of yarn; sponge cloth, apparently woven in much the same manner, and numerous other novelties that spring up from time to time and disappear as their usefulness or public curiosity ends.

One of the latest of these near-fabrics is raffia cloth, a material that is being very largely used as a covering for ladies' bags, pocket-books and similar articles. This cloth is imported from Japan and made up here into different novelties as desired. It has very much the appearance of fine matting, though no yarn of any sort is used in the weaving of it. Neither is any attempt made, as far as can be discovered from an examination of the cloth, to join the grass at the ends in any way. The only thing that seems to be necessary is to have the strands as nearly uniform in size as possible. Probably the grass is split to gain this result as the usual run of raffia is rather uneven

as to size. The ends seem to be joined in the weaving, or possibly are so deftly woven in that they cannot be discovered except through very careful scrutiny. The mesh is quite fine and even, much finer than that of ordinary burlap, in fact. The cloth has, of course, very little pliability, being naturally rather stiff. But it has great strength, and unless it becomes cut in some way will wear indefinitely on the outside of a bag or purse. Another advantage it possesses is that if it becomes dirty it may be scrubbed vigorously without injury. So far, it has appeared only in the natural color, but as there is no difficulty in dyeing raffia, it seems likely that it could be woven colors also. As it comes to this country at present, it is in curtains 14x28 inches, which are cut up to suit the purpose for which they are to be used.

In addition to the bags and purses the raffia cloth is used for hats. But there would seem to be numerous possibilities for it. As a curtain for a den it would be quite as novel as the bead or bamboo hangings and would be more effective in some ways. At the same time it would be light enough to allow the passage of some air, at least, through it. Should the goods continue to prove popular, there are doubtless many uses that will suggest themselves to the manufacturer. A hammock of this material, for example, would doubtless fit in well with the piazza furniture in many cases. It could probably be used effectively in upholstery as well. But even if its use should be developed no further than it is at present, it would seem to be a sensible novelty, which is more than can be said for many of them.—Fiber and Fabric.

The Cost of Mill Power.

(Continued from page 8.)

The whole matter of power el-up in a few questions such as these. Singly they do not seem to amount to much, but in the aggregate they mean thousands of dollars to the mill owner. The efficient mill of today must carry to same method of business that is observed in the buying and marketing of goods. Every pound of coal saved, and every extra heat unit utilized, shows in the dividends. Yet it is this part of the mill which seems to receive attention the last, and sometimes not at all. Therein may be found some of the reasons for failures and low profits.—Textile Manufacturers Journal.

"And now we come to the eternal question."

"Which is?"

"What'll you have?"—Exchange.

"Have you anything to say, prisoner, before sentence is passed upon you?" said the judge.

"No, your Honor, except that it takes very little to please me."—Exchange.

He—Let's take an auto ride to-night?

She—But I've nothing to wear.

He—Then we'll go swimming.—Ex.

The Testing of Cloth.

(Continued from Page 6.)

would have given a higher break in the cloth, suggesting that there are many factors to be taken into account, besides the number of warp threads and the count, as for example, the picks per inch, the count of weft, and the nature of the weave. A similar set of figures are obtained if the comparison is made between the cloth and the single threads before weaving.

Apparatus for testing the wear resisting qualities of cloth. It is considered by many people that there is a demand for an efficient machine for testing the wearing qualities of cloth, and a number of attempts have been made to produce one for this purpose.

A short statement of the ways in which cloth is subjected to wear may help to suggest some method of dealing with the matter. Take first, outside clothing; this appears to be most subject to the rubbing of the cloth on another, and therefore if this could be imitated mechanically, perhaps that would meet the case. Second, shirts and other under-clothing; washing affects the life of these kinds of cloths as much as the actual wearing, and as this entails a good deal of rubbing back and forth, a to and fro rubbing action might be employed in addition to this there is the effect of the elbows, and the knees, and the shoulders, and to test this, one might suggest a machine with a boring action.

One of the earliest attempts to solve this problem was made by Messrs. Alcan & Tresca, in 1858, and was intended to test the wearing qualities of felted and woolen fabrics. Another machine, invented by Dr. W. H. Whatmough, provides for testing the durability of the fabric by subjecting the sample to a series of blows by means of elastic hammers. Mr. G. H. Smith of Bradford makes a convenient machine for testing the wearing qualities of cloth, which appears to be well designed for this purpose.

The Bleaching Question.

Continued from page 6

with its main advantages and the prospect of repeat orders from satisfied customers who are always complaining, there is little doubt which method will win in the end. European dyers and bleachers have awakened before us and if American bleachers do not soon extend the use of Peroxide to the cheaper grades of goods our trade in these commodities will surely suffer. The American people like to reflect on the good old times and if you are able to advertise that your bleach is practically the same one that great grandmother used for her linens the public will catch the idea and buy the goods in preference to the lime and Sulphur bleached goods. Chloride of Lime has a bad name among the consumers and you can take advantage of this for your own profit by using Peroxide.—Textile Colorist.

"Mary Smith was married this morning."

"Who's the happy man?"

"Her father."—Exchange.

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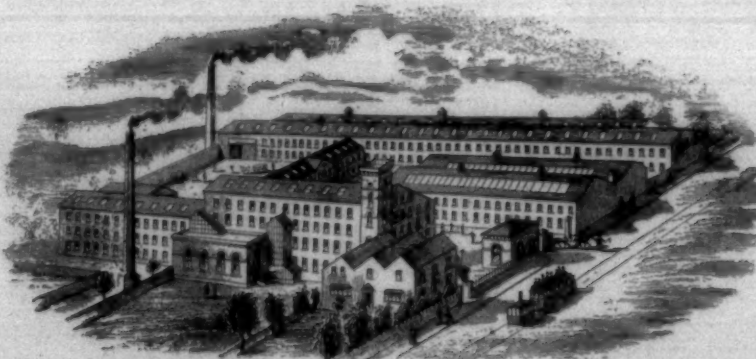
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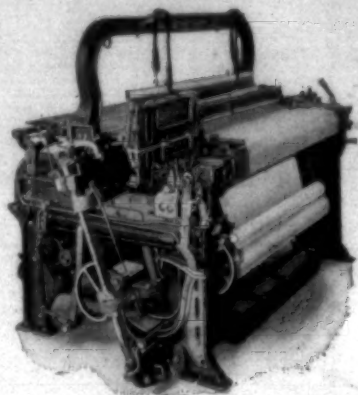
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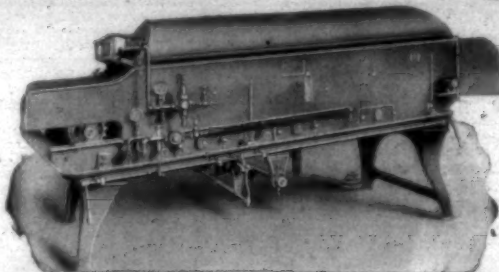
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